

The textile strike was brought about, not by Messrs. McMane, Goodman, Powers, Riviere, Rieve and other leaders of the U. T. W. A., but by two delegates who attended a special convention held in New York last month, who represented local unions in all parts of the country, whose members had sent them for the express purpose of favoring a general strike move if this was deemed necessary to force the issue.

None, more than leaders in the trade-unions, deplore industrial conflicts. In this strike, as in former conflicts, it is the rank and file, who, better than anyone else, realized the necessity for militant action as a means for not only improving their conditions, but to bilize the action of the Nation's major industries, which had become threatened since as the result of cut-throat competition and other ill labor appreciates the compliment paid by the Press-Herald editor in one of its editorials, but it is most critical regarding its fair and unwarranted misrepresentation concerning its leaders.

James Conner indicted in Strike Abduction

Various other employees will receive an increase of \$2 a week from \$1, and one week's vacation with pay. The general working conditions have been signed for a two-year period. A five-day week basis will be continued and the check-off system has been granted. Former seniority rights have been retained and in some cases augmented.

Altogether, this is a decided achievement for the Union and a strong argument in favor of organized effort.

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In the same report under a heading "Protection to Workers," the Mayor is quoted as saying: "It appears that the strike situation in our city has assumed serious proportions. I am informed that people who would otherwise go to work are being intimidated. I have, therefore, requested that troops of the Maine National Guard be sent to the city to take charge of the situation tomorrow."

Demands Are Reasonable
I do not doubt the honesty of the pose and sincerity of officials who such drastic action during a strike therefore I question their knowledge

(Continued on Page 8)

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Building Mechanics Look to Federal Housing Act With Great Importance

See Immense Possibilities for Greatly Increasing Employment in Industry Which for Years Has Been "in the Dumps"

Financial and Manufacturing Interests, Distributors of Building Materials and Merchants, Ready to Cooperate in Nation-wide Effort to Restore Conditions in One of Country's Major Industries.

Great interest is being manifested in Portland and throughout the State in the Federal Housing Administration's program for stimulating activity in the building industry through a national campaign to encourage property owners to modernize and repair homes and buildings of other types in which the general public is urged to take advantage of Modernization Loans that are now available to most ready holders of bonds. Building loan associations and other lending institutions. Every Modernization Loan is made by a private institution, but it is insured by the FHA.

Lenders of banking institutions, manufacturers and distributors of building materials and supplies, and retail stores in general are all urged to encourage the modernization of property owners. Many inquiries are being made in regard to loans and the bank approved 12 applications in one day last week.

Estimates are also being asked of contractors for contemplated jobs running from \$50 to \$1000. Manufacturers, jobbers and retail channels are also receiving orders as well as inquiries for building materials. Lumber, hardware, builders' iron, sand and gravel, crushed stone, cement, etc., are beginning to move more rapidly since the advent of the FHA. Heating and plumbing systems, and even general home equipment is being ordered and given first consideration to those who have already received loans or who plan to make applications.

The reaction to all these factors mentioned above will soon be felt through the re-employment of a great number of men engaged in the building trades, which, after all, is the basic reason why the FHA program was started. It seems as one of the strongest links in strengthening the chain towards recovery that is permanent and beneficial to all.

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ALL WORKERS ARE URGED TO PUT IMPETUS INTO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S BIG NATIONAL HOUSING PROGRAM

By WILLIAM GREEN, President, The American Federation of Labor.

To all men and women of labor. Largely through your backing of President Roosevelt's Housing program, is now the policy and the law of the land, and is in effect. Under the law, provision is made for the freeing of immense volumes of money, running "up" into the billions of dollars for the repair and modernization of homes, and the construction of new ones.

The immediate effect should be the employment of thousands upon thousands of building tradesmen, of tradesmen who supply building materials, and railroad and truck men who haul it on to the job.

The ultimate benefit should be standards of housing for our people better than they have ever known, and in keeping with the wealth and the high ideals of our country.

The volume of work is enormous. Once well under way, it should be that money promises to be available, provide work for many years for the building trades, and make life easier and better for the men and women of all trades.

President McDonough, of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, has called upon all building trades councils and building trades local unions to start the ball rolling through the intensive canvass of potential jobs. I have no doubt of their response.

In that canvass, it is my earnest request and appeal that all men and women of the building trades in every possible way through the getting up of cooperative committees and the individual solicitation of work.

Not the least important source of work is in our own habitations. Those of us fortunate enough to have owned our homes can now easily secure the funds needed for repairs and modernization.

Those of us desirous of building for ourselves may buy with but 20 per cent of the required capital, build for ourselves.

Those of us living in rented quarters no longer accept the harassed landlord's explanation that he "cannot raise the money for needed repairs and improvements."

We can all help. Let us do it.

Do You Need Money?

For Building, Repairs or Remodeling Your Home!

WE NOW HAVE AVAILABLE ample funds for loans to home owners at the lowest rate of interest ever charged in our forty years of service.

The Cumberland Loan and Building Association

185 Middle Street, Portland, Maine

Maine Sand & Gravel, Inc.

All sizes of Washed, Screened, Crushed Gravel and Concrete Sand of Highest Quality from plants at Scarborough, So. Portland, Milton, N. H., Leeds Junction, Maine — Capacity 4,000 tons daily.

Easy, Quick, Cheap Shipments by Railroad, Truck

CHAS. B. DALTON, Manager—Office 443 CONGRESS ST., PORTLAND—Dial 3-3596

KING & DEXTER'S

PAINTS — HARDWARE — SUPPLIES
11 MONUMENT SQUARE PORTLAND, MAINE

Building trades mechanics, when jobs are awarded to contractors. Full cooperation is being given by contractors requiring skilled help by Mr. Taylor, as well as the business agents of other local unions identified with the building trades. The Labor News readers can best

FRED A. TAYLOR
Business Agent Portland Carpenters' Local 517

cooperate in this patriotic project by taking advantage of themselves of the FHA program, whether they own their homes or are identified with the building trades. And, they can best be served by those firms which advance their interest in them and their families as well as in their organizations through their advertising in this newspaper.

C. L. U. Annual Dance at Eastland Hotel is Enjoyable Affair

The annual concert and dance of the Central Labor Union of Portland, which was held on the evening of September 13th in the ballroom of the Eastland Hotel, provided an opportunity for many members of the various organizations and their families and friends to become better acquainted through the social amenities of the occasion.

While the affair was attended by an appreciative audience, a large crowd of people, many of whom had never before seen the building trades in any way through the getting up of cooperative committees and the individual solicitation of work.

Not the least important source of work is in our own habitations. Those of us fortunate enough to have owned our homes can now easily secure the funds needed for repairs and modernization.

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Those of us living in rented quarters no longer accept the harassed landlord's explanation that he "cannot raise the money for needed repairs and improvements."

We can all help. Let us do it.

25th anniversary
PAINT SALE
Many items at 25% discount. Paint and Varnish as low as \$1.00 per gallon

WALL PAPERS
beautiful patterns for all rooms at 10c single roll
Closing out papers selling for as much as 30c.
M. F. BRADON PAINT CO.
47 Exchange Street Portland

Loring Short & Harmon

Dealers in All Grades of

WALL PAPER

Agents For

IMPERIAL PROVEN WASHABLE WALL PAPER

Monument Square Portland, Maine

social event of the year was a success from the standpoint of the sale of tickets, and the enthusiasm of the audience over the program given by the committee in charge included Ramon Howe of the Portland Union; Alphonse Corbin of the Shoemakers' Union; Lester Davidson of the Motion Picture Operators' Union; and Frank C. McDonald of the Street Railway Men's Union, who is also secretary of the C. L. U.

President Philip Place of the Central Labor Union and Edward Sullivan, of the Building Trades Council were among officials other than those mentioned above who were present at the affair.

Theatrical Men Look For Busy Season in Local Playhouses

The opening of the Fall season finds all Portland theaters that employ actors open with the exception of Keith's RKO, and it is possible that this large house may open within a short time according to rumors heard during the past week.

J. A. Waldron, President of the Motion Picture Operators' Union, which although not numbered among the largest organizations in the city, is one of the most active actors, the advent of a new season with the presentation of the film industry's best attractions for 1934 is increasing patronage of leading theaters of Portland. Most of the motion picture operators of this city, who are members of the union, are now employed, and the offer

Sufficient Cash Pledges Are Received To Meet Present Needs of Strikers

(Continued from Page 1)

suant to this plan, new organizers are already reporting to division headquarters in strike fields and checks are in the mail.

The national conference itself has not been abandoned. It will be held in San Francisco instead, as a special order of business at the opening of our convention. There is no doubt about the action that will be taken then. I have had reports this morning from Chairman Gorman of the national strike committee and I find that the strike lines are holding magnificently, showing a determination and a courage that cannot be beaten by any employer devices.

"I am calling upon all national and international unions, upon all State Federations of Labor and upon all Central bodies and trades councils, to lend all possible assistance to the United Textile Workers at once, in advance of the San Francisco meeting. This struggle is of such immense importance that all organized labor must do everything possible to assist in now eliminating the abuses in the nation's textile mills, out of which this tremendous protest has grown."

"I know what our trade union movement will do. Already it has done enough to make that clear. The United Textile Workers of America will not lack support from every part of our great movement. The struggle, basically, is one for human freedom and it must be won."

"For this moment, the vital thing is that all national and international unions send their organizers into the textile strike situation under the banner of the United Textile Workers and that local bodies do likewise, wherever men are available. A half-million men and women are on strike and there is no one to be done except if we made this most urgent call to all of our organizations and I feel sure that the response will contribute mightily to the success of the great strike. I congratulate the men and women who today are standing their ground, holding the lines, even in the face of machine guns and bayonets. Their discipline is magnificent and their courage in many cases approaches the sublime. This strike will be won!"

GOVERNMENT MUST REVIVE CWA AND INDUSTRY MUST REDUCE HOURS TO AVOID SERIOUS CONDITIONS THIS WINTER

In the Labor Day address at Weymouth, Mass., President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, insisted that the government must revive the CWA or something like it, and that industry must be compelled to reduce hours to create employment.

"That this intolerable situation and crushing burden on the government may be relieved."

"The nation," the labor chief declared, "must choose between the maintenance of this large army of unemployed and the reduction of hours to create employment."

RADIO, MOTION PICTURES AND OTHER FORMS OF PUBLICITY OUTLINED IN CAMPAIGN FOR BOOSTING UNION LABEL PROGRAM

I. M. Orin, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trade Department of the American Federation of Labor, emphasized the importance of the campaign, recently planned by the direct

employed as a permanent part of the relief program and providing employment. It is unfortunate that the national union label is to be lost to the people for approximately 25,000,000 people where there is a much better way of raising money for the relief program.

Worst in History
The accumulated distress of five years of unemployment, the unemployment for millions of people in appalling conditions, and the suffering, increased on every hand, President Green said. He reiterated the heroic sacrifice of the nation's workers.

ers of the department, to extend the demand for commodities carrying the union label, in a communication read at the September 13th meeting of the Portland Central Labor Union.

"By the most extensive use of the union label we expect to influence the American public to buy American-made goods. Our home market for goods made in this country is so great that for many articles there would seem to be no need of purchasing foreign-made merchandise. The task before all of us is to increase the sale of American products in order to increase the purchasing power of American working men and the general public. Those who see the union label will know that it stands for collective bargaining, for higher wages and living conditions, and for the increased consumption of American-made manufactured articles."

"In the campaign, we expect to use the radio, the press, the screen, trade journals and every legitimate means of reaching the public. We appeal to large mass meetings and cooperation with friendly associations of many kinds."

It was pointed out by Mr. Orin that in the campaign union spokesmen would call on the workers in all industries to use their influence to have their employers purchase materials made or manufactured under union conditions.

He said marked gains in the increased use of the union label have been made in the last year by a number of the unions; notably the bakers, the brewery workers, the cigar makers and the boot and shoe workers.

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J. A. WALDRON
President, Motion Picture Operators' Local 451

but Union, the Motion Picture Operators are always to the fore, giving splendid cooperation. This was indicated in the recent annual song-and-dance, when Hyrdier Bradgton took a prominent part in the affair.

President Waldron looks forward to a busy Fall and Winter season for his organization, with regular Sunday meetings as in the past. He is one of the leaders in union affairs of the city.

TRY IT TODAY

It's SMOOTH! IT'S MELLOW!
IT'S MARVELOUS!

ELDREDGE BREWING CO., INC.
PORTSMOUTH NEW HAMPSHIRE

One of the jobs—the wiping out of savings, the loss of homes, credit and resources, and the "terrifying" despair that has crept over our land and has laid its cold hand on the hearts of our people.

"Never in the history of our nation," Mr. Green added, "was there such a large percentage of our population dependent as now."

Declaring that the old theory that every community must take care of its own has "been definitely exploded," Mr. Green said:

"The relief problem has long passed from the local stage. It has now become a task so huge as to tax the resources of the Federal government even beyond their limit."

All Must Be Fed
"It is quite obvious that we are facing our worst winter, and in facing it we must first resolve that no man, woman or child shall suffer from hunger, lack of shelter or for the necessities of life."

"Furnishing parcels with a work program giving every able-bodied worker a job, there should be a plan of direct relief payments sufficient to supply the elemental needs of those who are idle or dependent upon public support."

COAL AND FUEL SALESMAN MAKES NEW CONNECTION

"Tom" O'Reilly, well known Portland man who has been identified in the fuel business for many years, is now associated with Handley, McMillan & Co. as a coal and oil salesman. He has many friends and acquaintances among trade unionists and their families.

New England's Favorite Ale!

ELDREDGE Portsmouth ALE

A Choice Brew
A Different Brew
Something Quite
..... Unlike Ordinary ..
..... Ales

TRY IT TODAY

ELDREDGE BREWING CO., INC.
PORTSMOUTH NEW HAMPSHIRE

The Cumberland Loan and Building Association's new banking quarters at 185 Middle Street, which were opened for business last week, are not only larger than the former establishment occupied by that institution but better equipped to meet the growing demand for service.

This old established loan and building association was located for many years at 74 Exchange Street, and the move to the present quarters meets a long-felt need for more adequate space.

SEPTEMBER-- and a new season

With September comes the Fall and women are planning their new Fall wardrobes.

Our stocks are just crowded with the newest Coats, Dresses and Sportswear.

As always, our Quality is of such fine calibre that we are able to guarantee satisfaction with every purchase.

Smiley's

Portland Maine

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Our stocks are just crowded with the newest Coats, Dresses and Sportswear.

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ART SCHOOL

FALL TERM BEGINS OCTOBER 1st
Interior Decoration, Commercial Art, Fashion Design and Illustration, Drawing and Painting.
DAY, EVENING and SATURDAY A. M. CLASSES
Keith Parris School of Commercial Illustration
BAXTER BUILDING 562 CONGRESS ST., PORTLAND
DIAL 3-4229 CATALOGUE ON REQUEST

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and the Prosperity of Industry Through a Better Un-
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An Advocate of a Square Deal for Both Sides. Con-
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EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE MAINE STATE
FEDERATION OF LABOR
President—Alfred P. Young, 25 Main St., Bar Harbor.
Treasurer—P. H. Fitzgerald, 25 W. Chestnut St., Augusta.
Secretary and Legislative Agent—Clarence H. Burgess,
25 W. Chestnut St., Augusta.
Vice-Presidents
1st District—Frank C. McDonald, 41 Gilman St., Portland.
2nd District—Charles McCalla, 100 Broad St., Portland.
3rd District—B. C. Dwyer, 11 E. Chestnut St., Augusta.
4th District—James A. Foose, Woodland Ave., Bangor.
5th District—Frank McHenry, 154 Congress St., Millbrook.

SEPTEMBER, 1934

Maine Has Said The Word

With Unquestioned Favor Toward New Deal, Pres-
ident's Hands Greatly Strengthened to Carry on Pro-
gram for Recovery.

With the great victory scored in the State elec-
tion, in which a large majority of the people of the
State of Maine gave their unequalled endorsement
of the New Deal, there leaves no doubt in the
minds of all supporters of the Administration that
President Roosevelt's position has been strengthened
to such an extent that he can ignore the wailings
of his opponents, who for several months have
been moving heaven and earth in their assault on
his administration.

"As Maine Goes, So Goes the Country!"

From time immemorial, these few words have
been used in predicting the results in other States
where voting occurs two months later. By the re-
election of Governor Louis H. Brann by a greatly
increased majority, the return of two Democratic
Congressmen and the comparatively small major-
ity received by Senator Hale over former Mayor
Dubord of Lewiston, in the face of fierce opposi-
tion by a battery of silver-tongued politicians who
painted the New Deal as black as the ace of spades,
this victory in Maine can be looked upon as of ut-
most importance.

Newspapers opposed to the Administration at-
tribute the result in the Maine elections to Govern-
or Brann's great popularity, and in their hesi-
tancy to accept defeat, seem unwilling to give the
masses of voters credit for knowing that when they
voted for Governor Brann they did so with full
knowledge that the governor was in entire sym-
pathy with the President's recovery program, and
from the very first has been a strong advocate of
the New Deal.

This argument concerning the voters can also
be taken from the vote received by Senator Hale,
who, because of its smallness, is anything but as-
suring at this moment. Senator Hale expressed
utmost opposition to the New Deal, and as a re-
sult came within an ace of suffering defeat.

If it is true that the President had become
somewhat hesitant concerning plans for the future
administration of the Recovery Act, the result in
Maine is such as to make him feel that he is at all
liberty to "put on more steam," and by this means
demonstrate the feasibility of the plan.

That the people believe in him, and that they
have confidence in his ability to steer the Ship of
State to a safe port, is now unquestioned.

He has nothing to fear from that element who,
for selfish and political reasons, tried to discredit
him and his administration.

The note of warning from the people of Maine
to the Fletchers, Elys, Smiths, Roosevelts, Fesses
and other politicians and representatives of wealth
and influence, is "hands off!"

A Selfish Stab at Recovery

Attitude of United States Chamber of Commerce Is
Indicative of Rankstey Hypocrisy and a Deliberate At-
tempt to Debauch People of The Nation.

There is something inherently heartless and
cruel in the action of the Chamber of Commerce
of the United States in attempting to lull the coun-
try into a false understanding of its unemployment
emergency. Of all organizations that should be in-
terested in getting people back to work, and re-
solving the buying power of the country to its
brimming level, the Chamber is one of the few-
most. To deprecate the volume of unemployment,
and to charge that it is grossly exaggerated, and
thus reduce the momentum of the movement that
is being carried on through NRA to "put people
back to work," is not merely an intimation that in-
dustry in this country is not doing its full share—it
is a selfish stab at the very heart of the recovery
movement. It is an invitation to industry to cease
to give aid to the march of recovery.

The Chamber's President, Henry J. Harriman,
has been credited with the original "sale" of the
idea of "industrial self-government" in lieu of the
Sherman anti-trust act to this Administration. If
industrial self-government has not been set up
along lines of removing the Sherman act from the

statute books, and turning industry loose to in-
dulge in whatever monopolistic and consumer-ex-
ploiting practices it could devise, it is still no rea-
son why the Chamber should turn in its tracks
and undertake to scuttle the recovery movement—
built around the idea of industrial self-government.
Statistics of every other agency, whether govern-
ment or private, indicate that the volume of
actual unemployment is far greater than the esti-
mate of 7,300,000 made by the Chamber. Some
estimates, from just as reputable and responsible
sources, are as high as 14,000,000 while the A. F.
of L. conservatively estimates that 10,300,000
people are out of work.

For the Chamber to set up a figure so small
at the approach of what promises to be another
serious Winter, without furnishing concrete proof
of its integrity, smacks of the rankstey hypocrisy
and a deliberate attempt to delude the people of
the nation. The ostrich does not escape the storm
by hiding its head in the sand.

Section 7a Now Law In Its Own Right

Placing Application of Law in Judicial Atmosphere
Is Forward Step of Vital Import Toward Promot-
ion of Employer-Employee Relations.

The view of governmental legal authorities
that the resolution of the last Congress creating
Labor Relations Boards also lifted Section 7 (a)
out of the Recovery Act and made it a law in its
own right is quite the most important development
from the standpoint of workers' interests since the
passage of the Recovery Act itself. That this view
is shared by such learned and eminent jurists as
Justice Stacy, chairman of the Steel Labor Re-
lations Board, is manifest in the all-important rul-
ings that have been made recently.

A fundamental obstacle to progress and final
decision that has been faced in the application of
Section 7 (a) has been that it was an integral part
of the Recovery Act, and so regarded by General
Johnson in his administration of that law. While
the National Labor Board was set up to deal with
questions arising under this section, General John-
son, as administrator of the whole law, felt that
such matters under this section came within his
administrative province. His concern was to pre-
serve the "essential necessities," and it was not there-
fore strange that he should seek at times to change
or overrule decisions of this board, and to other-
wise control or nullify its actions and findings.

Removal of questions of employer and em-
ployee relations from the realm of administrative
function, and placing them in a judicial atmos-
phere of their own, where sound and lasting pre-
cedents may be developed and fixed, and not sub-
ject to change by whim or caprice, is a forward
step of vital import, and a new milestone in the
promotion of equitable employer and employee re-
lations.

Observance of Law in Picketing

Maine Textile Workers' Official Adherence to
Law and Wages Against Interference by Radical
Elements.

True to Maine traditions, strikers at the vari-
ous textile centers of the old Pine Tree State are
pursuing their objective in a manner that even
those most strongly opposed to their demands for
betterment in the industry must admire. Picketing
is being conducted according to rules by law-
abiding citizens who went out on strike, first of
all, to lend moral support to the principles involved in
the nation-wide strike, and, secondly, to evince
their dissatisfaction with conditions existing in
many of the textile centers of Maine.

Nowhere in Maine has there been any vio-
lence, up to this writing, and none is anticipated
from the strikers themselves, unless it is engendered
by the same Communist and radical influ-
ences that were responsible for riots in Rhode Is-
land, as admitted by Governor Green of that State.

George Jacob, president of the Maine Textile
Council, and organizer for the U. T. W. of A., has
come out publicly in the press against violence and
has given assurance to authorities that the strike
will be conducted within the rights of workers,
without recourse to violence. However, neither
Mr. Jacob nor any member of the union can be
held responsible for any outbreaks that might be
influenced by outside forces of Communists and
radicals, or through the misuse of lawful authority
in the handling of the strike.

Textile Workers Give Distinct Service

Reveal in Detail Industry's Great Profits and Low
Wages, Which Have Been That Industry's Outstand-
ing and Distinguishing Characteristics.

Interesting indeed are the figures on payrolls,
and on dividends and profits, of cotton textile mil-
ls which are being made public by the United Textile
Workers of America from their strike headquarters
in Washington.

The payroll of a mill in Durham, N. C., which
is described as "high as compared with other cot-
ton textile mills in the South," shows skilled work-
ers receiving sums of \$5.40 minimum to a single
instance of \$14.70 to a loom fixer who is head of
a family of seven, for 30 hours of work. The ma-
jority of these workers were paid \$9 to \$10 for 30
hours of work, or at the rate of approximately \$13
for a week of 40 hours.

In comparison, Vice-President Francis J. Gor-

man cites the growth and profits of just one mill
which started operations 75 years ago with a cap-
ital of \$1,000,000. During 75 years of operation, it
paid its stockholders an average dividend of 17
percent. From 1900 to 1915 it paid over \$8,000,000
to its stockholders, and then declared a stock
dividend of 200 per cent.

Despite this inflation, from 1915 to 1926 this
mill paid an annual dividend averaging 15 per cent
or equal to 45 per cent on its original capital. In
addition to this, the company until a few years ago
had a reserve fund of \$200,000.

This is the old game of trying to draw more
out of the pigpot than goes in at the bung-hole.
Buying power and consuming power is essentially
measured in terms of wages and payrolls, and the
textile industry is probably the country's outstand-
ing illustration of the unwillingness of an industry
to hold up its end of the nation's mass buying
power.

Low wages have been chronic in textile mills
throughout their history, and the United Textile
Workers' demand a distinct public service now in
revealing the detail of the industry's high profits
and low wages, which have been its outstanding
and distinguishing characteristic.

TEXTILE EVILS IN PUBLIC EYE

The great textile strike has given textile labor
an unprecedented opportunity to impress upon the
nation the evils of low wages, denial of the right
of the workers to organize and driving of the
workers almost beyond endurance by means of the
"stretch-out." The textile workers have taken full
advantage of the opportunity and the nation is
learning a lot about the terrible conditions in a
basic industry.

If the strike has done nothing but make the
nation aware of the plight of the textile workers,
it will have served a purpose. But it will do far
more than that. It will bring higher wages and
better working conditions to many hundreds of
thousands of workers. It will imbue them with a
new sense of unity and brotherhood. It will give
them more of a voice in the industry of which they
are so essential an element. It will mark a big
forward step in national progress, resulting in im-
measurable gains in the interests of the national
wealth.

And Now, It's Mr. Hoover

Man Who Stood By While Nation Was On Way to
Desperation Joins Political Group in Discrediting N. R. A.

And now it's Mr. Hoover!
He who was discredited by suffering the worst
defeat of any Republican candidate for President,
and who for nearly two years has been in practical
retirement from politics, has joined with other dis-
graced politicians in a nation-wide effort to put
the New Deal out of commission.

In an article in the Saturday Evening Post,
Mr. Hoover criticizes the New Deal because "it is
a usurpation of liberty."

Wonder where Mr. Hoover was when this
effort to bring the country back on its feet, after
he and others had stood idly by and had permitted
the highly respected "captains of finance and in-
dustry" to plunge the nation into the condition in
which it was when he was forced to retire from
office?

Mr. Hoover had retired to his home in Palo
Alto, California, and was little heard of until, it is
apparent, he was drafted by the almost defunct G.
O. P. in an effort to resuscitate it. Motives which
prompted the former President to join opponents
of President Roosevelt's policies, are greatly ques-
tioned. Like others, who were responsible for con-
ditions which prevailed in March, 1933, Mr. Hoover
held his counsel. Like others, he realized the
Administration had tackled a big job, and to have
uttered a word of criticism at that time would
have proven extremely unhelpful.

But politicians are shrewd. Like good fish-
men, they are patient and wait for the opportune
moment to put their schemes into operation. All
realized the colossal program inaugurated by the
President, and that there was bound to be a hitch
somewhere over which they could manufacture
something that would give them material with
which to launch their campaign of misrepresentation.

Among the "burrah" boys who, until recently,
hailed the President as "the savior of mankind,"
are manufacturers, bankers and representatives of
big business. There was nothing said regarding
"usurpation of liberty" in those days when the
Government was pouring out billions to aid big
business in getting out from under. They lauded
the President to the skies and hailed the New Deal
as the panacea for all ills.

They offered no objections then to Section 7
(a) of the National Recovery Act, being appar-
ently agreeable to everything so long as they were
certain of getting "out of the red." But now that
things look brighter, they want nothing of the
NRA. They say it is a "usurpation of liberty";
they say property rights are in great danger, and that
unless the Constitution is strangled, the country is
doomed to Socialism.

Of course, this is all propaganda, and all for
the purpose of poisoning the minds of the masses
of voters against the New Deal. The renegade
Democrats who joined with Republicans in an at-
tempt to discredit the Administration are strongly
suspected of being controlled by corporate influ-
ences. Hence, the probability that all this propa-

ganda, launched for no other than political pur-
poses, will prove of little avail.

Wage earners, it is certain, still have faith in
President Roosevelt's recovery program. That there
is dissatisfaction with the manner in which
codes are being administered, is true, but all real-
ize the insurmountable task undertaken by the
President, and feel confident that these weak spots
in the general program will be straightened out in
due time, and that then will come the real bene-
fits to be derived therefrom.

Labor is little concerned over the wailings of
professional politicians. Their motives are too
well known to make a deep impression. Labor lis-
tens, but acts according to its own precepts, and
not according to ideas promulgated and fostered
by selfish interests.

NRA Puts Steel On Its Feet

Statement Just Issued Shows Last Quarter to Be Best
Since 1930.

According to a statement issued a few weeks
ago by the United States Steel Corporation,
earnings for the three months ending June 30 last
were larger than for any quarterly period since the
last quarter of 1930; the total earnings, after ordinary
manufacturing expenses were deducted, were \$21,-
082,389, as compared with \$6,578,731 in the pre-
ceding quarter, and \$4,881,554 in the like period of
1933.

This is an amazing increase, and coming at a
time when Republican spell-binders are blasting
their horns against bureaucracy, regimentation, fasc-
ism, communism and other nonsensical terms,
causes uneasiness and thinking people to become
convinced that something besides the "new motives
is prompting this move to discredit President
Roosevelt's efforts to improve business conditions.

While the wages of the one hundred or more
thousands of employees did not keep pace with the
immense profits, amounting to \$5,350,241 during
the past three months, the report says, however,
that these received \$65,094,000 for the quarter as
compared with only \$33,498,000 in the same period
last year.

Not alone was this great army of employees
benefited by the tremendous increase in business
experienced by the Steel Trust as the result of
business recovery during the past year, but the
preferred shareholders also, who received their first
dividend since the third quarter of 1931, the sum
allotted to these being \$148 a share.

To sum up the corporation's report, the tidy
sum of \$3,548,898 is left as a balance for the three
months ending June 30, the first time anything
has been carried to surplus since the third quar-
ter of 1930, and compares with a deficit from sur-
plus of \$8,428,772 for the like months of 1933.

Is it likely that these hundred or more thou-
sands of workers who enjoyed steady employment
during the past year, and the thousands who ben-
efited from dividends on their preferred shares, are
going to take any stock in these figures; and fur-
ther, what is likely to be the opinions of the mil-
lions of people throughout the nation when they
have thoroughly digested this amazing report from
one of the country's greatest among major in-
dustries?

Honest criticism is always welcomed, but the
attempt to bamboozle the people into believing
that the New Deal is starting us on the road to
Socialism and Communism, and that its continua-
tion means the abandonment of Democracy, is all
poppy-cock, and again we say, the motives that
prompt these critics are so outrageously unfair as
to cause thinking people to become thoroughly
dugusted.

Fortunately, the good results expected from
the efforts of these critics is having little effect on
the great rank and file of working people. The
writer is in constant touch with thousands of
workers, and from this personal contact, he feels
confident that improved conditions during the past
year, while these may not have been as great as
anticipated, are, however, such as to impress the
workers with the fact that matters in general are
much better than they were prior to the institution
of the New Deal, and that they are still pinning
their faith on President Roosevelt's ability to bring
about greater improvement.

The American worker is too intelligent to be
made to believe that regimentation and the various
ills referred to by the enemies of the New Deal
are possible in this country. Unlike European
countries, where Fascism, Nazism and Communism
control the destinies of the people, the rights
vested in the people here are different, and while
much dissatisfaction is manifested our laws are so
constructed as to make it possible to bring about
harmony, thereby eliminating the possibility of
revolutionary movements.

Hence, our firm belief that much of the crit-
icism against the New Deal is unfair, and that un-
less its critics can present more formidable argu-
ments, there is little doubt regarding its success.

ALL'S NOT WELL IN GERMANY

Germany is using many substitutes for import-
ed farm and mine products. Confronted by dwind-
ling foreign trade, the Hitler dictatorship is strenu-
ously urging even greater use of substitutes for
various foods, clothing and other necessities. In
the face of this, it does no good for the Hitler
gang to protest that it is all well. There is no better
proof of a nation's economic plight than the exten-
sive use of substitutes.

LABOR QUERIES

Questions and Answers on Labor
What It Has Done; Where It
Stands on Problems of the Day;
The American Labor Problem; Why
It's in the Rank of the Organ-
ized Tailors, etc., etc.

Q.—Where were the earliest textile
workers strikes in the United States?
A.—In New England, during the
1830's. In 1836 a strike was called at
the Merrimack mills, Lowell, which was
the largest of the Lowell mills, when the
management announced a wage cut
and discontinuance of its contributions
towards the maintenance of its em-
ployees.

Q.—What is the union label of the
United Textile Workers?
A.—An eight-sided figure with clasped
hands and the words "United Mas-
ters" on the north and "United Textile
Workers of America" around the edge.

Q.—Who is the newest member of the
American Federation of Labor Ex-
ecutive Council?
A.—Alexander M. Harrison, president of
the Brotherhood of Railway Car-
riers, elected recently in place of James
Winn, resigned.

Q.—Have British trade unions ever
had a strike in the United States?
A.—Yes. A branch of the Amalgamated
Society of Carpenters and Joiners
of Great Britain formerly stationed
here and had membership in the
A. F. of L. It was suspended in 1913
and its members absorbed by the
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and
Joiners.

Q.—Is it correct to call the Ameri-
can Federation of Labor an organ-
ization?
A.—Samuel Gompers said: "The A. F.
of L. is a labor union, it is a fed-
eration and not, as it is often mis-
takenly called, an organization. It is a
federation of organizations, each of
which has its own government, deter-
mined by its own needs and require-
ments, and each of which is composed
of the members of the organization."

Q.—What was the first eight-hour
law passed by Congress?
A.—The act of 1868, providing an
eight-hour day for government work-
men and mechanics employed by or
for the government, was the first.
The act was ineffective, as Congress
failed to provide any penalty for
violating it.

Q.—How was the United Textile
Workers of America organized?
A.—In 1896 the National Union of
Textile Workers was organized from
directly affiliated American Federation
of Labor locals. The organization was
short-lived, and was dissolved into
scattered locals affiliated to the Fed-
eration. These were once more brought
together in 1897 as an organization
chartered by the A. F. of L. as the
United Textile Workers of America.
The organization was dissolved in
D. C. on November 19, 1901.

Q.—What is the historical jurisdic-
tion of the United Textile Workers?
A.—The United Textile Workers of
America, Inc., is a national union,
chartered by the A. F. of L. as a
member of the general strike com-
mittee, is a member of the Provisional
Pactwork World Workers' Local 578.

Q.—What State first had minimum
wage laws?
A.—Massachusetts was the first State
(1912) to enact a minimum wage
law covering women and children in
private employment.

Q.—When was the first wage arbitra-
tion in the United States?
A.—The first wage arbitration in
this country of which the United
States Bureau of Labor Statistics has
record was that of the iron puddlers
of Pittsburgh in 1865. This resulted
in a fairly substantial increase in
wages and put the way for the prac-
ticable settlement of later disputes.

Q.—Who said: "When the scab
comes down the street honest men turn
their heads and look away from him
in Heaven, and the Devil shuts the gates
of Hell to keep him out?"
A.—Jack London, noted American
author.

Housing Question is Foundation of All Social Progress

To the Editor:

John Maynard Keynes, who says
building costs in the United States are
"astonishingly high," will doubtless
admit that they are the same in England.
In 1918, Lloyd George said, "I have
not a house for my children, and I have
not a house for my children." In 1923,
the Housing of Working Classes Bill
was passed, the King said, "an ad-
equate solution of the housing ques-
tion is the foundation of all social pro-
gress, and health and housing are indis-
solubly connected. If this country is to
be a country where the people can
become, a great advance must be
undertaken against disease and crime,
and the best part of the attack must
be delivered at the unhealthy, ugly,
overcrowded slums which are the cause
of so much of our social and business
depression exist, despite the fine
sentiment expressed at the "outbreak
of peace!"

The Engineering Record-Nov., '28
said: "The housing problem is a four-
component part involved: structural
steel at Pittsburgh; cement at
Chicago; lumber at New York—
labor! More than half-truths is needed
in dealing with costs in order to
reach away from the 'cost' of the
underlying principles. On the sturdy
ground of the housing problem is an
ed" the odium of high costs, accepted
as truth by the ignorant and promul-
gated by practical interest groups, to
see what buildings must be built—
the air, for the first essential—light-
ness from which the building process
are gathered, has not been featured,
nor the fact that few city buildings
are worth anything but the small piece
of land they stand on!"

W. B. C.

There are non-union men in every
industry. They are not the same
union. This community has its
work to do. Every worker has a
union. That must be labor battle
work. That way we RECOVER.

STATE FEDERATION PRESIDENT PLACES DRASTIC OPPOSITION TO COMMUNISTIC INFLUENCE

Made It Plain That Organized Labor Wants No Part of Communism in Speech at Rumford Labor Day Celebration

Three Thousand Members of Trade Unions in Line of March, Who Also Participated in Sports and Amusement Program and Speaking Exercises, Made This Year's Labor Day Celebration One of Best Ever Held

Labor Day was celebrated in Rumford with a public display of enthusiasm and colorful pageantry never before equalled in local labor circles. It was participated in by upwards of 3,000 loyal trade unionists, many from the streets and sidewalks thousands of onlooking citizens gave their hearty acclamation. Colonel Albert Bellevue was marshal of the parade, and headed the marching bodies with ease and precision. Adding a militant touch to the great parade was the presence of the local company of the 103rd Infantry. Their appearance, marked with the hosts of Labor, and not arred against them, was the signal for a spontaneous cheering here and there, of the present duty crowd over the radio. "There is something about a soldier that is fine, fine, fine!" The fair sex seemed to think so, at any rate, according to tradition.

Maine is a great parade-making State and it was no surprise that this branch of industry should be well and numerous represented. The International Brotherhood of Papermakers, the Pulp and Sulphite Workers had important places in the line, confirming the fact that this particular trade is well organized and worthy of an reliance that may be imposed upon it by organization forces.

Barbers "Take the Cake" And do not forget the Journeymen Barbers' Union, who made one of the most and best appearances of any of the organizations in the long parade.

These men, who add to the courtesy of the citizens in their deft handling, are adding their note to the protection of the public in their campaign for personal hygiene in the exercise of their profession. They got a good hand as they strode by, the reviewing stand, as did their fellow trade unionists, one and all.

The floats, which added a colorful touch to the parade, seemed to be the great outpouring of organized Labor, were many and beautiful. They were, in general, either illustrative of some particular trade or reflected some tradition of the old Pine Tree State. At the conclusion of the day's exercises, a banquet was held at Hotel Harris.

But the parade is one thing, and a putting forth the cause of Labor is another. Maine labor does not lack for adequate spokesmen to prevent the cause and explain to the general public "just why" the cause of Labor is so important. It is a fact that the cause of Labor is so important, it is a fact that the cause of Labor is so important, it is a fact that the cause of Labor is so important.

At the outset, Mr. Young made it clear and plain that organized Labor had no part, and would not part, of Communism. Specifically, he declared that the American Federation of Labor was not a Communist organization.

Mr. Young said that the cause of Labor is so important, it is a fact that the cause of Labor is so important, it is a fact that the cause of Labor is so important.

"Textile Workers of the United States, Stand Your Ground," Says Gorman

"We Are Americans and We Think We Know What Constitutes Americanism—It Does Not Mean the Shooting of Workers in the Back, and This is What is Being Done by Employers' Hirelings," Strike Leader Declares

John J. Gorman, chairman of the Textile Workers of America, urged that the nation-wide strike which began on September 1, be maintained by President Roosevelt.

Mr. Gorman made the offer in a statement made over the Columbia Broadcasting System, which was broadcast on September 19, with the promise that pending arbitration, he would be closed to action.

He said that the nation-wide strike was the only way to bring about the closing of the mills, and that the only way to bring about the closing of the mills was to maintain the strike.

Mr. Gorman said that the strike was not a Communist strike, but a strike for the rights of American workers.

He said that the strike was not a Communist strike, but a strike for the rights of American workers.

HERE'S A REFRIGERATOR that has "what it takes" to give years of service!



7% 16-1 Monitor Top Refrigerators Purchased 5 Years Ago Still are Giving Satisfactory Service to their Original Owners

TROUBLE-FREE service 1 year after year... that's what you want from the electric refrigerator you buy. And that's what you get from a General Electric Monitor Top Refrigerator. Outstanding efficiency, its economy.

With its mechanism sealed in steel, it requires no attention. 5 Years Protection against failure of its mechanism for only \$5.

There is a complete line of General Electric refrigerators—Monitor Top, Flat-top, Lift-top models.

Come in today and see the new G-E Monitor Top with all the modern convenience features. All-steel cabinet with stain-resisting porcelain interior. Roomy, quick-freezing chamber of stainless steel sliding shelves. Automatic interior lighting. Top-pedal door opener.

AS LOW AS \$84.50—Three Years to Pay!

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Macaroni, Elbows or Spaghetti 3 Pkgs 17c

FINAST BRAND—Your Choice—Stock Up

| | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| B & M Baked Beans | 2 1/2 Lbs 29c |
| Santalina Peaches | 2 1/2 Lbs 27c |
| Santa Clara Prunes | 2 1/2 Lbs 25c |
| Seedless Raisins | 2 1/2 Lbs 15c |
| Kre-Mel Puddings | 2 1/2 Lbs 10c |
| White Spray Cereal | 2 1/2 Lbs 29c |
| Co-op Pure Maple Syrup | 2 1/2 Lbs 19c |
| Finast Spices | 2 1/2 Lbs 25c |

Smoked Shoulders

Mildly Cured Lean Short Shank Lb 17c

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| Karo Syrup | 2 1/2 Lbs 25c |
| Pillsbury's Pancake Flour | 2 1/2 Lbs 10c |
| Finast Pineapple Juice | 2 1/2 Lbs 25c |
| Cracked Wheat Bread | 2 1/2 Lbs 9c |
| John Alden Cookies | NBC 18c |
| Miles Standish Cookies | NBC 18c |
| Priscilla Butter Cookies | NBC 18c |
| Oval Creams | NBC 18c |
| Ovaline | NBC 18c |

Soap Specials

Rinso Lifebuoy 2 Lbs 39c
3 Bars 19c

364 Forest Avenue Portland, Maine

ALONZO F. YOUNG President, Maine Federation of Labor

Alonzo F. Young, president of the Maine Federation of Labor, made a statement at the Labor Day celebration in Rumford, Maine, which was broadcast on the radio.

Mr. Young said that the cause of Labor is so important, it is a fact that the cause of Labor is so important, it is a fact that the cause of Labor is so important.

GEN. JOHNSON REBUKED (Continued from Page 8)

Rhode Island mill interests had prepared the worst case for a possible political fight in the State's history in the recent past, and the fact that the cause of Labor is so important, it is a fact that the cause of Labor is so important, it is a fact that the cause of Labor is so important.

Wool Sorters to Be Called Out, Says Vice-Pres. Gorman

Vice-President Gorman, in an announcement made Saturday, said he had been advised that the wool sorters would be called out to work on the strike.

MOTORISTS

will find all authorized inspection stations ready for fall work on September seventeen.

RED - SAFETY - STICKER

in the lower right hand corner of the windshield.

MOTOR VEHICLE INSPECTION DIVISION

ROBINSON C. TOBEY, Secretary of State.

Conn. Federation Elects J. Nicholais Danz President

J. Nicholais Danz, leader of the Textile strike in Connecticut, was elected president of the Connecticut State Federation of Labor at the annual convention held in New Britain last week.

ILLINOIS RELIEF ROLLS HEAVY

Chicago, Sept. 14 (U.S.N.S.)—Only of every crop grown in Illinois will be on relief rolls this winter, statisticians for the State Relief Commission estimated today. The cost will exceed \$5,000,000 a month.

Providence Musician to Represent A. F. M. at A. F. L. Convention

Providence, Rhode Island, Sept. 18.—Members of Providence Musicians' Local 198 felt highly honored over the election of Providence Vincent Castrovina as a delegate to represent the American Federation of Musicians at the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor to be held in San Francisco in October.

Worth Steel Co. Drops Its Fight Against Section 7a

Washington, D. C., Sept. 12 (U.S.N.S.)—The Worth Steel Company of Claymont, Del., has abandoned its fight of controlling the constitutionality of Section 7a of the Recovery Act at this time, the Steel Labor Relations Board announced. The company will reinstate John T. Slater, a member of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.

Secretary of War Criticizes Calling of Troops in Strikes

Warrenton, Ore., Sept. 12 (U.S.N.S.)—President of considerable proportions had arisen against the army because of the "obnoxious practice" of calling out the National Guard in industrial disputes, Secretary of War Dorn said here. Dorn said this practice was not natural, being caused by the belief "armies are not to be used to suppress labor." He contended great care should be used in ordering out the National Guard and that such action should not be taken unless it is "very necessary."

NOTICE

It Is Our Pleasure To Announce The Appointment of "TOM" O'REILLY

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"Tom" Will Greatly Appreciate Hearing From His Many Friends.

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